will be immediately relieved by the use of this in-valuable compound, which is purely vegetable, and is adapted to all ages and conditions.

FEMALES will find in this delicate and palatable preparation a combination of Tonic, Alterative, and Aperient qualities, peculiarly adapted to their systems.

The specific action that this article has on the Liver and Digestive Organs, render it a complete antidote for Feer and Ague, and Bilious and Typhus Fevers.

Chaseville, (L. I.,) July 17, 1850.

Dear Sir: I have used the article of Planett's Bitters, and have derived from them great benefit. I have been subject for years past to the Fever and Ague, but since the introduction of your bitters I have entirely escaped my usual attacks, and can with confidence recommend them as one of the best Tonics in use. Respectfully yours. with confidence recommend dem as A.T.
Tonics in use. Respectfully yours,
C. N. BUNDING.

SPRINGFIELD, June 20, 1850.

My Dear Sin: It gives me much pleasure to state, that the *Dyspensia* with which my wife has been so long troubled, arising from inaction of the Liver, has been entirely overcome and cured by the use of your invaluable preparation of Bitters; and for your kindness in recommending them please accept my thanks. Your obedient servant, C. L. LEECH.

Distributing Agents,
WILLIAM T. HICKS & CO.,
149 and 151 Front street, New York.
And for sale by R. S. PATTERSON and Z. D. and
W. H. GILLMAN. April 16—1y—(Jy 24)

MONTGOMERY'S PATENT TUBULAR
BOILER.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS IN:
vited to this valuable improvement. Experiments the past year on boats, both in Salt and Fresh
water, as also for land purposes, have fully tested
its superior qualities as a steam generator, and the
great saving of fuel, weight and space occupied,
over any boiler now in use.

These Boilers can be seen in operation at

Messrs. HECKER & BRO'S, Flour Mills, 201 Cherry street. HOOPER & BRO.'S, 333 Pearl street.

MOTT & AYRES, Foundry, foot 25th street, N. R.
ATLANTIC DOCK, Brooklyn.
A. W. METCALF, 63 and 65 Centre street.
D. D. BADGER & CO., 44 and 46 Duane

N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundry, Troy, New

" N. B. STARBUCK'S Foundary,
York.
" SMITH & CURLETT, Baltimore.
READING DEPOT, Reading, Pa.
And on board steamboats JONAS C. HEARTT and
EDWARD PAYSON, foot of Liberty street, N. Y.,
and towboat JOHN P. WHITNEY, New Orleans.
For further information apply to
JAMES MONTGOMERY and
SAMUEL WARD,
15 South William street, New York.
June 20—tf

J. II. TATUM, ARTIST, STUDIO in the Capitol, near the Library of the House of Representatives. Lovers of Art are requested to call and examine

A CARD.—The subscriber, a member of the former Commission on Mexican claims, will be in Washington in the course of the month of November, and offers his services to claimants under the treaty. He will attend to any other busi-ness with which he may be trusted, especially from the South. Those desirous of obtaining his ser-vices will please to address Andrew Wylie, esq., Washington city.
Nov. 5—dtf H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

WANTED.—By a Lady every way competent to teach Music on the Piano Forte and Guitar, a situation in some Seminary south or west, though the former would be preferred. She has much experience in her profession, having been employed in several of the most respectable Seminaries. The most unquestionable references given as to character and capacity.

Any communication addressed, post-paid, to O. P., Washington city post-office, will be promptly attended to.

Feb. 19tf

J. ATWOOD, PORTRAIT PAINTER,
From Philadelphia,
Will remain in Washington during the sessio
of Congress. His Studio is in room No. 47
basement of the Capitol. Feb. 4—tf

WILLARD'S HOTEL. Corner of Penn. Avenue and 14th street, HENRY A. WILLARD, Proprietor.

BROWN'S HOTEL. T. P. & M. BROWN, PROPRIETORS. Pa. Avenue, between 6th and 7th streets Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Washington and Baltimore R. R. Company DASSENGER TRAINS run as follows, viz: From Washington at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

From Baltimore at 6 a. m., and 5 p. m. daily, and 9 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

April 29—dly T. H. PARSONS, Agent.

ALEXANDRIA ACADEMY. ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

THE course of study embraces the Ancient and the Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Natural Science. Courses of Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, are delivered during the year. The school-room, recitation, and lecture-rooms are all handsomely furnished. The Institution is supplied with a complete Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, and every other requisite for thorough and extensive study. Terms, for board, washing, fuel and lights, with tution in Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, \$150 per annum. For further information address m. For further information address

tf R. L. BROCKETT, Principal.

DHILIP BARTON KEY will attend to any business he may be entrusted with before either of the Courts of this District; and will also attend to the prosecution of Claims before Congress and the Departments. Office on C street.

MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.

Messages sent through in half a minute! THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY owning the old line of truly American Telegraph between the cities of Waslington and New York, have now in operation four wires, which are working, by a single manipulation at each terminus, between the offices of the Company on Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, and at the corner of Hanover and Beaver streets, New York, and at all the intermediate status. all the intermediate stations. Any message left at the offices of this Company in Washington, Balti-more, Havre de Grace, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Newark, Jer-sey City, or New York will have prompt despatch. This time connects with all the Morse lines north,

south, east and west.

The operations of this Company are net interrupted by rain-storms.

All business entrusted to this Company will be considered strictly confidential, and will be promptly attended to.

B. B. FRENCH,

President of the Magnetic Telegraph Company.
Feb. 11.

OLLENDORFF'S NEW GRAMMAR FOR

Germans to learn English. Ochlschlager's Dictionary for Germans to learn English.
Adler's German and English Dictionary, 1 vol.

THE REPUBLIC.

DAILY.

Vol. II.

WASHINGTON: WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1850.

No. 52.

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES, FOR AUGUST, 1850. J. W. MAURY & Co., MANAGERS.

JACOB SNIDER, JR.,

76 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, OFFERS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WINES

and matchless quality, and imported by no other house in the United States. Various other brands and qualities of CHAM-

PAGNE always on hand.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, the well-known extra "Scharzberg," the best wine of the Moselle, direct from Dienbard & Jordan, of Coblentz, the first house on the Rhine and Moselle.

RARE AMONTILLADO, old and delicate—as the property of the pr

great wine for convalescents—and assorted SHER-RIES direct from the Bodegas of Durr, Gordon & Co., at Puerto, Santa Maria, in Andalusia. FORT WINES, red and white, of unsurpassed qualities, direct from "Burmester's," at Oporto. His HOCK WINES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, SALTITEDER RADSAC, & S. OFG. SCOTT, OFG.

His HOCK WINES, CLARETS, BURGUNDIES, SAUTERNE, BARSAC, &c., &c., offer every facility for a seasonable selection.

He has besides a full stock of all the various kinds of MADEIRA, SHERRY, PORT, LISBON, TENERIFFE, SICILY, and other Wines usually offered for sale. Also—LIQUORS OF ALL SORTS, including some of the very chacest COGNAC BRANDY in the country, sold by the dozen or buttle.

SCOTCH ALE and LONDON STOUT always on hand by the cask or dozen, cheaper than at any

ther store.

HAVANA SEGARS of direct importation, of va-

ous sorts and prices.
HOTELS AND COUNTRY TRADE supplied at

holesale prices on most favorable terms.
CLUBS will find it much to their advantage to

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

\$30,000! 10 prizes of \$4,000. VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class 92, for 1850. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the

17th of August, 1850. SPLENDID SCHEME! of.....\$30,000 25,000 1 do 10,000
1 do 6,000
1 do 3,815
10 prizes of 4,000
10 do 1,000
10 do 400
8cc. &c. &c.

C. &C. &C. &C.
Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50.
ertificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets, \$130 00
Do do 25 Half do 65 00
Do do 25 Quarter do 32 50 BRILLIANT LOTTERY! Capital Prize, 多\$60,000!金0.

9! \$20,000! \$15,000! 200 Prizes of \$1,250! \$30,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. H, for 1850,

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 24, 1850. GRAND SCHEME.

5,000

2,500 1,250 Whole Tickets \$18—Halves \$9—Quarters \$4 50 —Eighths \$2 25.

\$45,000! \$20,000! \$10,000! VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of Monongalia Academy, Class No. 97, for 1850, Fo be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31, 1850. 14 Drawn Nos. in each Package of 25 Tickets! BRILLIANT SCHEME! | SPILLIANT SCHEME | 1 | Splendid prize of | \$45,000 |
1	do	do	20,000					
1	do	do	10,000					
1	do	do	4,000					
1	do	do	3,000					
1	do	do	2,500					
1	do	do	2,110					
1	do	prizes of	1,250					
22	do	&c.	&c.					
Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50	
Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50	
20	Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50
20	Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50
20	Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50
21	Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50
22	Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	50
24	Tolketa	\$10	Halasa	\$5	\$0	Portera	\$2	\$5
1 do 7
2 do 7
2 do 7
3 do 7
3 do 7
4 do 7
4 do 7
4 do 7
5 do 7
5 do 7
6 do 7
6

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50
Certificates of packages of 25 Whole tickets \$120 00
Do do 25 Haif do 60 00
Do do 25 Quarter do 30 00
Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries will re-

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, June 28, 1850.

A THE SITTING of this day, the following ordered, That the Secretary cause notice to be published in the National Intelligencer, Republic, and Union newspapers, that no memorial will be received by the Board after the first day of February next, unless for special reasons shown, which must be verified by affidavit; and that all cases where memorials have been received but not yet decided, be set down for hearing on the first Monday in December next; and if further delay in any case be wanted, a motion in writing to that effect must be submitted on or before that day, setting forth the reasons for such delay."

Claimants will please receive, accordingly, the notice conveyed by the recital of the foregoing ornotice conveyed by the recital of the foregoing or-der. EDWARD WM. JOHNSTON,

Secretary to the Commission.

July 2—wtlstFeb GEORGE M. BIBB, Counsellor at Law, OFFERS his professional services in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Circuit and Or-phan's courts for the District of Columbia, claims

c. o. LOOMIS. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Nov. 9-1y* PITTSBURG, PRNN.

FUME BATHS. TO all who are afflicted with Rheumatic com-plaints we would say, go and try DR. EMER-SON'S SULPHUR FUSHE BATHS, at Copp's Pavilion, on Louisiana avenue, near Sixth street. The pe-culiarities of it are such that it cures effectually this complaint. Also all other diseases of a Chronic nature, such as Scrofula, Gout, diseases of the skin,

oints, &c.
Galvanic and Electro-Magnetic Electricity.
Dr. Emerson still continues to apply these important remedial agents to such diseases and such ases as indicate their usefulness.

TO RENT.—The whole, or part, of a comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE can be had by a genteel family, on very moderate terms, if immediate application is made, on F street, between 12th and 13th, north side, one door from 12th.

THE FRENCH COOK; giving full directions for all, the best dishes of French Cookery; translated into English. 1 vol. 25 cts.

Domestic Cookery for the American Housekeeper; formed on principles of economy for the use of private families. 1 vol. of 216 pages, and engravings, in full binding. 37 cts.

Seventy-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes, Sweetmeats, &c. By Miss Lesie. 1 vol. 25 cts.

ats, &c. By Miss Leslie. 1 vol. 25 cts. uly 23 FRANCK TAYLOR. CUIDE TO HEALTH AND LONG LIFE, or What to Eat, Drink, and Avoid: by Robert ulverwell, M. D. 25 cents. Culverwell on Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and ther diseases of the chest. 25 cents.

How to be Happy, an Essay for general and fam-y perusal, by Cuiverwell. 2s cents. Ily perusal, by Culverwell. 2s cents.

Redfield's Outlines of a new System of Physiognomy, with numerous engravings. 2s cents.

The Family Dentist, including Surgical, Medical, and Mechanical treatment of the teeth, by Charles A. Du Bouchet, M. D. Thompson on the Management of the Sick-Room.

For sale by TAYLOR & MAURY,

Aug 8 Booksellers

Booksellers, near 9th st. Adler's German and English Dictionary, 1 vol., vo.

Eichhorn's German Grammar.

Together with all the latest and best Text Books re the study of Foreign languages.

For sale by

TAYLOR & MAURY,

Aug 6

Bookseliers, near 9th st.

belonged, they do, of course, range themselves with
the party bearing that appellation in this country,
as soon as they are able to exercise the elective
franchise; and the more so, as the country teems
with Democratic papers in the German language,
whose particular object and anxiety it is to use this
misappellation to the best advantage.

3. Although there are a few Whig papers in the
country, they bear principally a local character,
and, relying for their support more on local patronage than on their subscription lists, they do generally stand or fall with the success or defeat of the
Whig party in their particular section.

4. The Germans, however, being an intelligent
and reading people, are accessible to sound argu-

Court of the United States, the Circuit and Orban's courts for the District of Columbia, claims before the Court of Commissioners under our treaty with Mexico, and in claims upon the Treasury. Office corner of F and 9th streets, opposite west end of Patent Office souare; entrance from east side of 9th street.

Sept. 19—tf

ERENEZER COOK.

GEORGE B. SARGENT.

GENERAL LAND AGENTS,
Corner of Main and Second Streets,
Davenport, loves.

June 20—dtf

4. The Germans, however, being an intelligent and reading people, are accessible to sound argument, and a paper conducted with uprightness, and speaking the plais truth, will be able, by degrees, to overcome prejudices, correct errors and missapprehensions, and by its own direct influence, as well as by its influence upon the local Whig pares, now in existence, will, it is hoped, produce the desired effect, and gain the reflecting and thinking, that is the influential, portion of the German citizene, over to the Whig ranks.

5. The undersigned is well aware that he has many and scrious obstacles to overcome, but relying upon the power of truth and the co-operation

ing upon the power of truth and the co-operation of the Whig party, on account of the intrinsic merits of his enterprise, does not fear to be charged with entertaining too sanguine hopes, if he anticipates a satisfactory result.
FREDERICK SCHMIDT.

RECOMMENDATION.—The Whig State Central Committee of Massachusetts, being satisfied that a German newsq aper, to be published at Washington, as proposes, by Mr. Facoraices Scenarior, will be of great importance and benefit to the Whig party and the country, choerfully and earnestly recommend to the Whigs every where to subscribe for each paper.

GEORGE MOREY,

Secretary. Boston, October 20, 1849.

Boston, October 29, 1848.

Terms.—The Spectator at the Potomac appears every Thursday. The terms are TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS, payable in advance. No subscription taken for less than a year. No paper sent to a subscriber before payment is made, nor for a longer time than the payment entitles to. Advertisements must be prepaid, and are inserted at the usual prices. All communications must be postpaid. Address: Frederick Schmidt, Washington, D. C.

RAVENSCROFT COLLEGE,

Columbia, Tennessee.

Under the control of Bishop Otey and Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE next session will begin on the first Monday in September. Professor Macieod is head of the household; and will folly carry out the plans by which it is proposed to make a quiet, rolined, and affectionate home-circle, promotive alike of moral, mental, and physical culture. In the study-hall and the play-ground, in the dormitories, at table and in the parior, constant attention will be paid to the habits and manners of the students; and no pains will be spared to supply, as far as possible, all the tender offices of a parent.

TERMS.

Boarding, lodging, washing, mending, fuel, lights, and tuition in all the classes, English, Mathematical and Classical, Modern Languages, &c., \$250 a year, payable half, yearly in advance, one half on the first of September, and one-half on the

half on the first of September, and one-half on the first of February.

Pupils may be entered at any time, and will be harged accordingly.

Vacation—the months of July and August.

Rt. Rev. Jas. H. Orev, D. D., President.

Andrew J. Polik, esq., Ashwood, Maury co.

James Walkers, esq., Columbia, do.

Rev. E. H. Cresser, Ashwood Rectory, do.

Jan. Trustees.



OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF AL BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ:

crofula, or King's Evil. Rheumatism, Obstinate

Scrofula, or King's Evil. Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustulus on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubbora Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury; Asciles, or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also Chronic Constitutional Disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

The following certificate from Colone Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the southern States, and lately appointed consul to New Granada, commends itself to the attention of all.

New York, January 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sansa: Grantenen:—Hav-CLUBS will find it much to their advantage to order from the subscriber.

FAMILIES can command the best of Table Wines, at very low prices, as also the cheapest sorts of Wines and Liquors, for Culinary Purposes.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE BODIES, and others at a distance, can be supplied (and have them sent by "Package Express," free of charge) with Wines, &c. for table, by the dozen, or in cases of assorted sorts, at the shortest notice, by addressing their orders, through the Post Office, to

JACOB SNIDER, Jr.,

Importer and Dealer in Wines, etc.,
July 4

76 Walnutst., Phila. THIS Institution affords a complete course of legal education for the Bar in any of the United States, excepting only matters of merely local law and practice; and also a systematic course of instruction in Commercial Law for those who propose to engage in Mcrcantile pursuits.

The Law Library, which is constantly increasing, contains now about 14,000 volumes. It includes a very complete collection of American and English Law, and the principal works of the Civil and other foreign Law. It is open to students, and warmed and lighted for their use during both terms and vacations.

mends itself to the attention of all.

New York, January 7, 1848.

Mesers, A. B. & D. Sands: Gentlenen:—Having used, and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedly the enervated state of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner a tonic and invigorating influence. warmed and lighted for their use during both terms and vacations.

The first term of each academical year begins in the last week of August, and the second Term in the last week of February; each term continues twenty weeks. Students are admitted at any period of a term or vacation. The fees are \$50 a Term, and \$25 for half a Term. For this sum students have the use of the Law Library and text books, and of the College Library, and may attend all the courses of public lectures delivered to the undergraduates of the University.

The instructors of the Law School are Hon. Just Parkers, LL. D., Royal Professor; Hon. Theopen-

agreeasie manner a tonic and invigorating innuence.
Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the United States army in Mexico,
and my cousin, General Zachary Taylor, has for
the past five years been in the habit of using it, and
recommends the same; he and myself adopted the
article at the same time, and it is now considered
an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In
conclusion I would say, that the better it is known
the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that
its health-restoring virtues will make it generally
known throughout the length and breadth of our
widely extended country.
Yours, very respectfully, S. G. TAYLOR.
REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS. The instructors of the Law School are Hon. JOST PARKER, LL. D., Royal Professor; Hon. TREOPHI-LUS PARSONS, LL. D., Dane Professor; Hon. FRED-ERICK H. ALLEN, University Professor, and Hon. LUTHER S. CUSSING, Lecturer upon Parliamentary Law, the Civil Law, and Criminal Law. Instruc-

REMARKADO.

To do 25 Half do 60 00

Do do 25 Half do 60 00

Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of ackages in the above Splendid Lotteries will resive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us.

Address— J. & C. MAURY, Agents, Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS AGAINST MEXICOLUME.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to publish a political Weekly paper in the German harding in the City of Washington, in support of the principles by which the Administration of General Co., UNDER THE TREATY OF 24 FeB-80 (and the half and co-operation of the Whip party, blue obtain the aid and co-operation of the Whip party, access the sent of the Washington, and the time of the was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United to the National Intelligence of the Washington, and the time of the Washington, and the disease making fearful progress, that no the Board after the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium, which is constructed and the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded by the most distinguished at the sea thought most efficient for producing a correlation of the Washington, and the disease making fearful progress, that no the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded by the most distinguished at the sea thought most efficient for producing a correlation of the Washington, and the manufacture of the Washington, and the intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of intercorase is upwarded to the large as their medium of the desirant and the large as their med you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past fort years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure. Yours, very truly.

D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States. The above statement and signature were ac-mowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul. The following interesting case is presented, and he reader invited to its careful perusal. Comment

the reader invited to us careful perusal consuch evidence is unnecessary.

New York, April 26, 1847.

Messrs. Saxus—Gentlemen: Having long been afflicted with general debility, weakness, loss of appetite, &c., receiving no benefit from the various remedies prescribed, I concluded, about three mentles since, to make use of your Sarssparilla. I now have the pleasure of informing you hat its effects have been attended with the happiest results in restoring my health, and I am induced to add my testimony to the many others you already possess; and to those desiring further information, I

sees; and to those desiring further information, it will personally give the particulars of my case, and the effects of this invaluable medicine, by calling at 255 Bowery, New York.
Yours respectfully, JANET McINTOSH.
This certifies that Miss Janet McIntosh is known to me a member of the church, in good standing, and worthy of confidence. J. S. SPENCER,
Pastor of Second Pres. Church, Brooklyn.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill—

Mr. WILLIAMS said:

It is certainly true, Mr. Chairman—and I presume the position will not be denied by any gentleman—that the Texas boundary is a settled or an unsettled question, or a settled question? It would be strange, indeed, if it was a settled question, that Texas, by her representatives, have long been knocking at the doors of Congress for the purpose of procuring a settlement of it. Does not the whole country know that the Texas boundary question is unsettled? Yet we find, from the arguments that have been made here this morning, that it is a settled question, beyond all controversy or doubt. In addressing the House to-day, I wish to express my views in regard to the whole question. It is time, sir, for every member to speak out his honest convictions. Such is the extraordinary character of this debate—civil war, disunion, and the burning of gunpowder are threatened so frequently, that if a stranger were to step in here and listen to the debates, he would suppose he was listening to a set of representatives from the different nations of the earth, who were threatening to carry war and desolation throughout the whole civilized world. I am heartily sick and tired of all such gasconade. I would myself scorn such a course. I may be as willing, and I think I am, to stand by what I believe to be the just rights of my country as any other man; but when, by accident or by death, one President is displaced and another comes in, and when a measure of compromise has been debated in the Senate of the United States eliciting feelings and prejudices throughout the Union such as were never felt before, and when that celebrated project for giving peace to the country has failed, Texas, a few days before the death of General Taylor, has, by her Governor, sent to the President of the United States approved of the preclaim of the Compromise bill that it has become the duty of Preadent Fillmore to answer ently.
In the communication of the Governor of Texas,

In the communication of the Governor of Texas, he gives you notice, and gives notice to the world, that he has convened the Legislature of his State, expecting the Legislature will direct the assembling of a force for the purpose of taking possession of four counties, said to be a part of New Mexico, by force.

The President of the United States points you to the Constitution of the United States, and the acts of Congress passed in 1795 and 1807, believing that the Constitution and the acts referred to made it his imperious duty, as President, to see that the

After having done this, and after giving his After having done this, and after giving his views upon some other points, he suggests to the Congress of the United States, that it is not, in his opinion, best to refer the matter in dispute to the Judiciary; nor is it best, in his opinion, to appoint commissioners, for that would be but special arbitration, and delay in either case would ensue. He says to you modestly in his message, you are in possession of all the facts in the case. I pray you to relieve me, decide it, save me by your action from my unpleasant situation; if you do not. tion from my unpleasant situation; if you do not, a collision may arise, the results of which no human eye can foresee; and he asks you to aid him by your proupt, decisive, and constitutional action. He says, I am gratified that Congress is in session, and I appeal to you to give satisfaction to Texas, by giving her a just compensation for her claim to a part of New Mexico. If you are not pleased and satisfied with my suggestions, settle the matter in such a way as shall suit yourselves, and I will approve of it. What more could he say? It is a most admirable State paper, mild, dignified, and conciliatory; still, when this gentle and soothing message was read in the House of Representatives, it produced an effect upon the feelings of some gentlemen that a bomb or sky-rocket, thrown suddenly in this hall, would have produced. A gentleman this morning, for whom I have a high respect—a gentleman of a high order of talent, (Mr. Stephens, of Georgia)—exhibited an extraordinary amount of feeling. Why this? Suppose he was right in every position he has taken, and that the President had mistaken the law under which he considered it to be his painful duty to call upon the army, if Texas resorted to the second of the considered it to be his painful duty to call upon the smy, if Texas resorted to the considered it to be the saying appealed to us to adjust the matter. duty to call upon the army, if Texas resorted to force—having appealed to us to adjust the matter, and relieve him from so unpleasant a duty, why not act and help the President to save the country from the dangers with which we are surrounded and menaced? Yet we stand here and talk of war and desolation, and every thing that is horrible, when you have the power to adjust the difficulty; the power is lodged here; the happiness, the honor,

a course of action to be resorted to as any American citizen.

I again appeal to this House, and ask, in the name of common sense, what mode of proceeding could the President of the United States have adopted, save the one he has adopted?

I am honestly arriving at the conclusion, as Heaven is my judge, that there is a settled purpose, a fixed determination, on the part of a large number of the inhabitants of some of the States to dissolve this Union. They are disunionists from calculation, from judgment, believing that this Union is a curse—disunionists, irrespective of, and independent of, the slavery quostion.

I am not one of the number of those who believe that it is the best to dissolve the Union. On the contrary, I wish, and honestly wish, to maintain it. And here let me soberly ask, can the two degrees of country, now in dispute between Texas and the United States, be so important that this Union must be dissolved, and the country thrown into a civil war? When the proper power decides, no matter how, is it of such vast importance? It must remain, and be either in Texas or New Mexico, and it would be a part and parcel of the Union, no matter whether the decision was correct or erroneous. What difference would it make to a citizen of Virginia, North Carolina, or Tennessee, whether the aforesaid two degrees were in New Mexico or Texas? Truly, no difference, save this: as good citizens they wish to see justice done to the contending parties. Suppose the proper power, when it is decided, decides it wrong, would that be a matter to the people of Texas and New Mexico, of so much importance that disunion or civil war must be the consequence? Can it be believed that the people of this country, who have lived so happily wnder our laws, should, under such circumstances, and for a cause so slight, be ready to destroy the best Government the world ever saw? I would do no such thing, nor will the people of this Union do so simple an act, in my opinion.

This country, (New Mexico,) when acquired, was acquired with the

ed without the Wilmot proviso. Such is my opinion, and has ever been.

I never wanted to acquire a solitary foot of that territory. I ever opposed it, in argument at home and everywhere. I believed that the acquisition would lead to our present difficulties. The party that acquired the country was warned, over and again, that unfortunate consequences would inevitably flow from its acquisition. The war with Mexico ends, peace is made, the country acquired; the Wilmot-proviso adopted by Congress after the war, signed and approved by President Polk. The election for President comes off, and, sir, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore were elected President and Vice President of the United States; and without having done a thing or said a word about defongress passed in 1793 and 1897, believing that the Constitution and the acts referred to made it his imperious duty, as President, to see that the laws were faithfully executed, and, if necessary to call upon the militia and army of the United States.

The peculiar fancy of my talented friend from Georgia (Mr. Strriuss) has distorted the question. The peculiar fancy of my talented friend from Georgia (Mr. Strriuss) has distorted the question, and pronounces the principles and doctrine contained in the message a high-handed usurpation of power, not warranted by the Constitution and acts above referred to.

The President in his message presents to the consideration of Congress a full detail of the difficulties that exist, and he proceeds to point out what he believes to be his duty under the consideration of Congress a full detail of the difficulties that exist, and he proceeds to point out what he believes to be his duty under the consideration of Congress a full detail of the difficulties that exist, and he proceeds to point out what he believes to be his duty under the solumnities of the oath he has taken, to enforce; he points to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and referspance, the ready of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and referspance that the finance of the oath he has taken, to enforce; he points to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and referspance that the constitution of the United States, and the finance of the oath he has taken, to enforce; he points to the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and referspance that the party pleads in avoidance of the United States, to be protected in the finance of the conting the people of Missinsippi proposed to call, and means to defend the South from the agreespance of the Wilmot proviso had passed white the year in power, and it was submitted to by the entire party. It was submitted to by the entire party. It was submitted to by the entire party in a civil war.

The President has claimed no power that he has laden no power that he has leaved to the has taken, to enforce; he poin

the front a member of the convention, were in favor unanimously of the Compromise bill of the Senate. Yet, before they adjourned, they were unanimously for the Missouri compromise line. How was this radical change and sudden revolution effected? Let plain facts attest. Some of the representatives from Tennessee were telegraphed by members in this Hall, and were informed that if the conven-tion would agree upon the Senate Compromise bill then before the Senate, that there was every prospect that it would be passed by the Congress of the United States. The same representatives in the convention were informed that if the convention agreed upon the Missouri Compromise line, it could not and would not pass the Congress of the United States. With a full knowledge that its pass are were becales the Nashville Congress of the United States. With a full knowledge that its passage was hopeless, the Nashville Convention, with great unanimity, agreed upon that line of adjustment, regardless of the fact that the Democratic party, no longer ago than last Congress, repudiated and denounced that line of adjustment as unconstitutional and unjust. Why this political somerset? The Hon. Robert B. Khett tells you in his Charleston speech. He says that in five days the Tennessee delegation wheeled into line. What line? The disunion line. How? By rejecting the Senate Compromise bill and agreeing to the Missouri Compromise line that they knew to be imouri Compromise line that they knew to be im-racticable.

practicable.
The conduct, to my mind, speaks volumes. The Case platform has been substantially offered to and rejected by the party. Can you not pass a bill for the territorial governments of New Mexico and Utah, without the Wilmot proviso, and admit California, and pass each separate measure in ten days, if you choose so to do? But you are not now satisfied with your Presidential platform of 1848, and you will not now stand by that platform. The compromise was defeated by southern votes, which was a fair was defeated by southern votes, which was as fair as possible under the circumstances. General Cass's Mr. Tooms asked how many northern Whig

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know, and I do not care, nor has it any thing to do with my argument. If the South, in 1848, wanted and desired only non-

Towns respectably. AANL Main's voltage of the contract of the church of the church in good standing and the interest of our country require action and worthy of confidence. J. S. PENCER,
Paster of Second Proc. Courts, firewish,
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THE REPUBLIC.

SPEECH

OF

HON. C. H. WILLIAMS, OF TENNESSEE, Delivered in the House of Representatives Free House of August 6, 1850, concerning Texas and New Mexico.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Civil and Diplomatic Apopulation Hills. As extended the the Texas boundary is a settled question, or a settled question. Will his is crainly true, Mr. Chairman—and I presume the position will not be denied by any gentleman—that the Texas boundary is a settled question. Which is it? Is it a debatable and open question, or a settled question of the goal of the Control of the goal of the Control of the Cont

people.

I know there is a deep feeling existing in the North against slavery; I know it is overwhelming; not so impetuous, however, that they want to destroy the Union. The overwhelming feeling at the North that I speak of is against the extension of slavery, and not for the extinction of slavery in the States.

slavery, and not for the extinction of slavery in the States.

But suppose it is true—suppose my distinguished friend from Georgia is right, and that they intend to extinguish slavery in the States, or dissolve this Union, (I differ, however, with him upon that;) but suppose he is right, and I am wrong, with what lights we have before us; if he is right, and this effort is to be continued, what is to prevent us, when the crisis does come, from fighting as gallantly as now? What is to prevent us from defending ourselves as gallantly then as we can do it now, it the crisis should be precipitated?

I do not wish to destroy this Government on a speculative hypothesis. I do not want to imagine that this thing will come, and I will not do it.

I have felt it my duty on this occasion to address the committee, because of the warlike tone that has been manifested here, with which I have no sympathy.

The fact that civil war, with all its attendant hor.

pathy.

The fact that civil war, with all its attendant hor-The fact that civil war, with all its attendant horrors, is to afflict this country. I cannot believe.

Now I ask this House, are they prepared by any hasty action to aid in bringing upon the country so great a misfortune? I am willing to concede the claim of Texas, and give her ten millions; but I believe she has betrayed too great a degree of impatience; that while we have been here laboring for seven long months upon the slavery question, anxiously endeavoring to adjust the questions involved, Texas, simply because the people of New Mexico have attempted to make a constitution and have failed—I say failed, because no such instrument has yet reached this Government—while we have been thus laboring to adjust the question of her boundary along with the other pending questions, where is the propriety on the part of Texas to march her troops there, at least until Congress shall bave adjourned without taking action on the subject? Indeed, they might well be expected to wait until the question came up again at the next session, and the time will be short; and if no satisfactory adjustment be made, or if an improper decision be made, it will then be time enough for them to act, and to decide whether they will submit to such decision. It will be time enough for her to act when the decision is made against herwhen the die is cast. Do not draw the sword now. This is a Government of law. Wait and see if this free Government will not do you justice before you plunge it in a civil war.

The President has claimed no power that he has

This celebrated Nashville Convention in the luiness of time met. The representatives of Tennessee, as I am credibly informed, having seen a letter from a member of the convention, were in favor unanimously of the Compromise bill of the Senate. Yet, before they adjourned, they were unanimously form a State government affect your claim in the least degree. What, then, is it that makes it so important for you to have possession that you must resort to force? The fact that you are not in possession will not weigh a feather in the decision (by the proper tribunal) of your claims to that country. Should the proper tribunal finally decide against you, would the decision be of such an enormous nature that you would appeal to arms, and involve your country in a civil war? If so, for God's sake it is time enough to do that when you have awaited the decision of Congress.

Mr. Howasa (the floor being temporarily yielded to him) said: The gentleman from Tennessee

Mr. Howaan (the floor being temporarily yielded to him) said: The gentleman from Tennessee informs us that the President of the United States is disclaiming to decide the right that Texas has to the territory that is claimed by her. It appears to the territory that is claimed by her. It appears to me that the message, in that respect; is singularly contradictory in itself, and if the gentleman will re-examine it he will find it to be so.

Mr. H. quoted from the message. The civil division of Texas was distinctively marked previous to her coming into the Union, and the treaty was accompanied by a map which was made de facto a part of the treaty, by which it appeared that the whole of what is called New Mexico lying upon the east bank of the Rio Grande is the territory of Texas. But the President, disregarding this plain and incontrovertible evidence of title, now orders that very country to be delivered up to the civil authority of the United States.

Mr. Crawford gave directions to the military auity of the United States.

Mr. Crawford gave directions to the military authority there, not to interfere with the establishment of civil jurisdiction by Major Neighbors; but President Fillmore changes that order and directs that if an attempt be made to establish civil juris-

diction, it be resisted by the military power of the diction, it be resisted by the imitary power of the Federal Government.

Sir, I do not know what will be the result of the issue; but this I do know, that if Texas is to be put down, she is only to be put down by force, and after every effort that can be made on her part to

orist.

Mr. Williams, (resuming.) I am perfectly conversant with the facts stated by the gentleman, occause I have read them in a circular which he converse that I am surprised